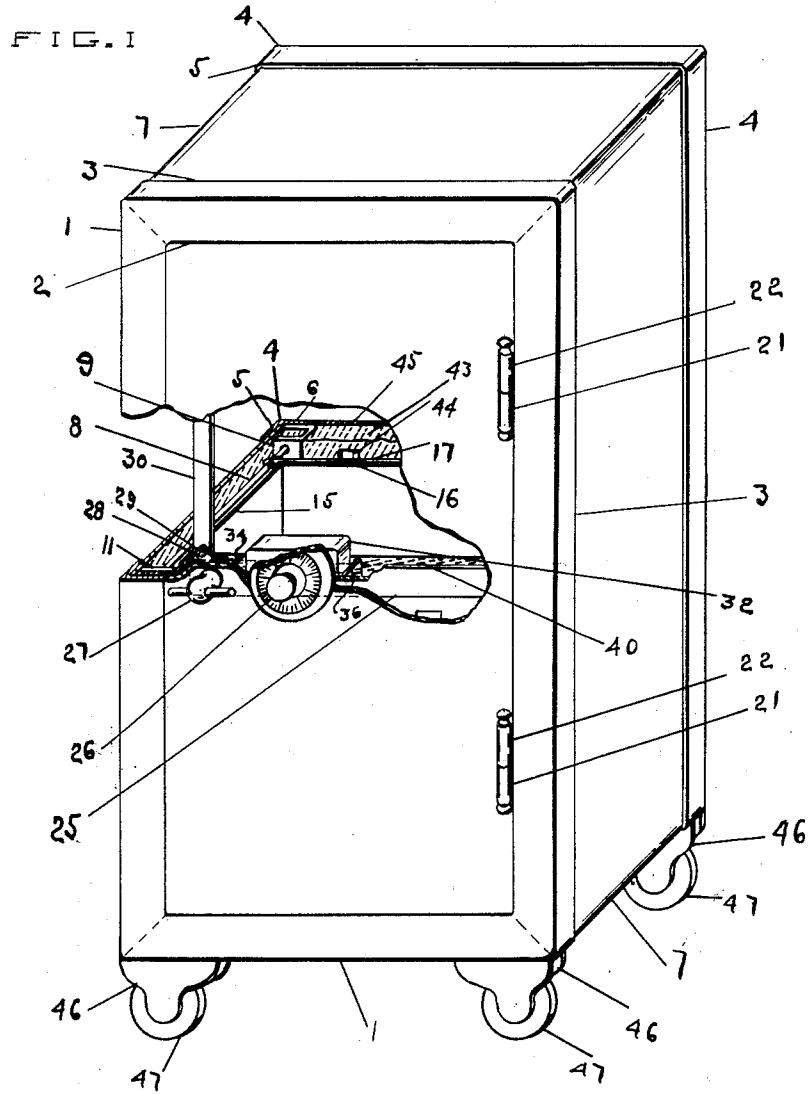


C. F. MEILINK.
SAFE CABINET.
APPLICATION FILED JAN. 23, 1911.

1,020,652.

Patented Mar. 19, 1912.

3 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



Witnesses

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Gladys Jamison

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By Geo Kirk

Inventor

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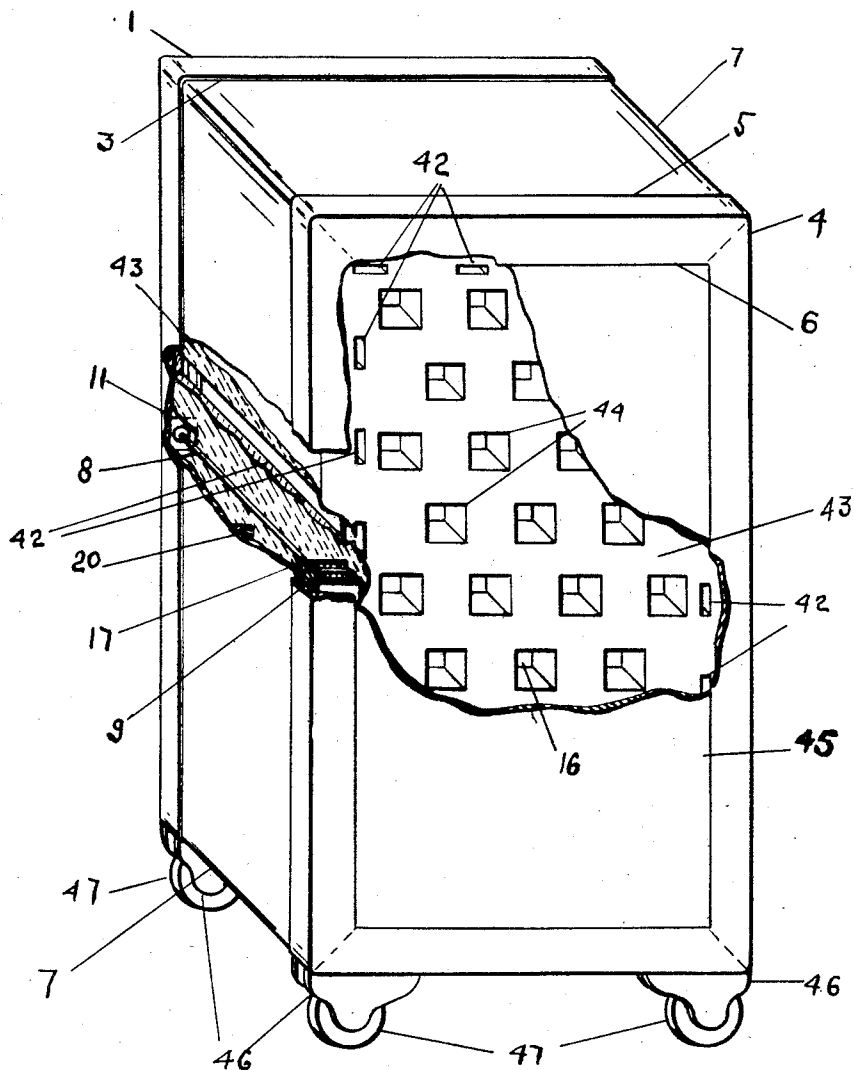
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FIG. 2



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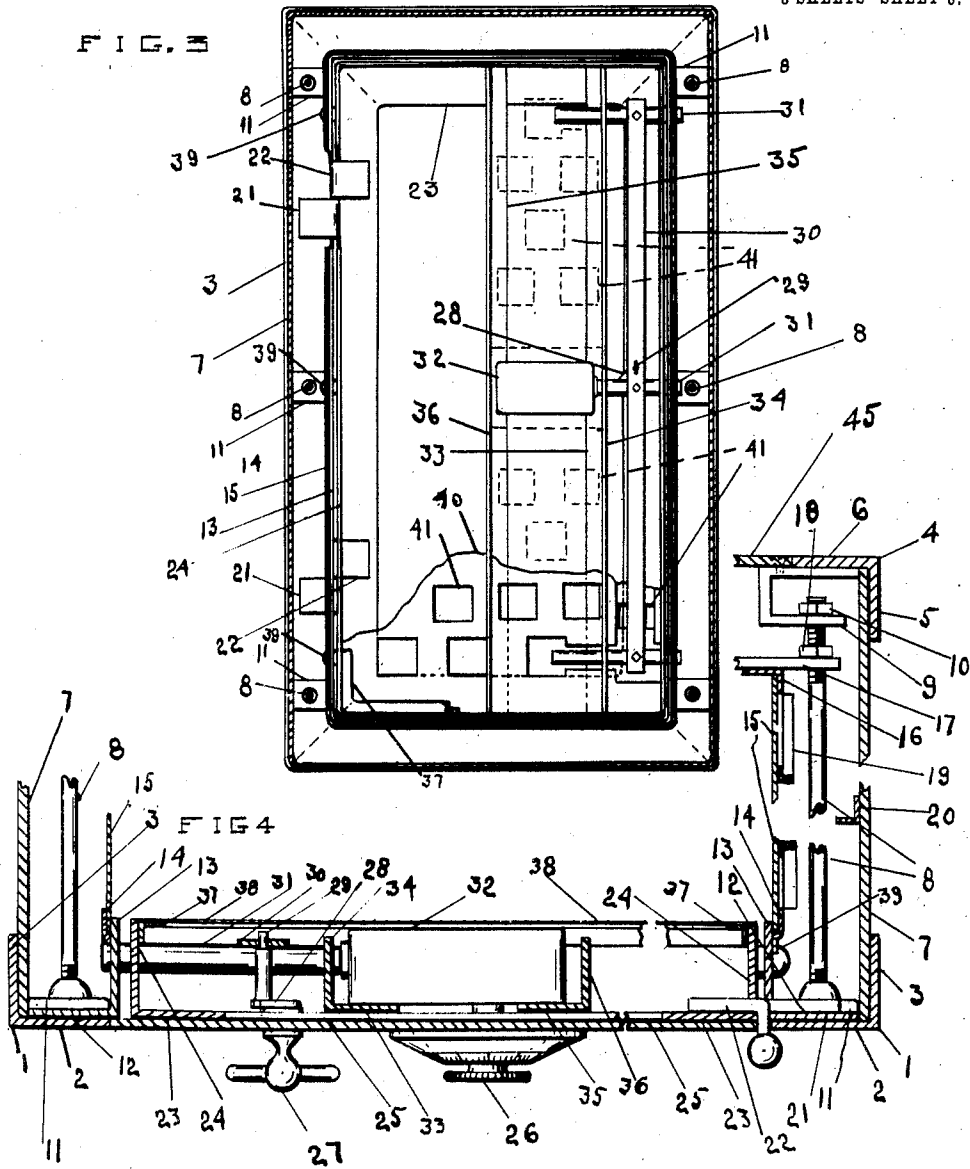
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES F. MEILINK, OF TOLEDO, OHIO.

SAFE-CABINET.

1,020,652.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Mar. 19, 1912.

Application filed January 23, 1911. Serial No. 604,019.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES F. MEILINK, a citizen of the United States, residing at Toledo, Lucas county, Ohio, have invented a new and useful Safe-Cabinet, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to structure housing and door features of receptacles.

This invention has utility when embodied in safes, particularly of the cabinet type.

Referring to the drawings: Figure 1 is a front perspective view of a safe with parts broken away including an embodiment of the invention; Fig. 2 is a rear perspective view of the safe cabinet of Fig. 1 with parts broken away; Fig. 3 is a transverse section looking toward the door; and Fig. 4 is a fragmentary horizontal section above the plane of the door lock.

The safe cabinet comprises the endless front angle frame 1 having an inwardly extending leg 2 about the door, while the second leg 3 of the angle extends rearwardly toward the similar second endless angle frame 4 which has the leg 5 thereof extending toward the leg 3 of the angle frame 1. The second leg portion 6 of the angle 4 forms a frame for the safe back. Between the angle frame and abutting the inwardly extending leg portions 2 and 6 is the endless housing member 7 forming the sides of the safe cabinet. Extending between these angle frames 1 and 4 are the stud bolts 8 engaging in brackets 9 connected to the rear frame 4. Nuts 10 on the bolts 8 serve to draw the angle frame 4 into abutting relation with the endless housing 7, and as the opposite end of the bolt 8 is held in the threaded lug 11 connected to the frame 1, these bolts 8 serve to draw the frames and housing member into assembled relation. These lugs 11 are shown as seated on an outwardly extending leg 12 of the angle door casing, which leg 12 is connected to the leg 2 of the angle frame 1. The other leg 13 of this endless angle door casing is inwardly extending to form with the angle leg 3 of the frame 1 an endless channel frame. These parts may be riveted or electric welded together and the electric welding may serve to close up the corner seams of the inwardly turned flange portions of the angles.

The leg 13 of the door casing has mounted thereon an off set member 14 providing between it and the flange 13 a seat for the

side housing 15 of the inner safe box which has its back 16 abutted by the transverse bar 17 engaging the bolts 8 whereby nuts 18 of the bolts 8 may serve to force the bar 17 against this inner safe cabinet box to hold it in seated mounted relation as to the door casing. When the structures are of considerable size, or the metal housing sides of light weight stiffening angles 19, 20, may be applied respectively to the inner and outer endless housing portions 15 and 7.

Adjacent the junction of the leg 13 with the leg 12 of the angle door casing is provided an opening for the leaf hinge member 21 mounted on the flange leg 12, while in the same plane with this flange leg 12, the corresponding leaf hinge member 22 is mounted on the inwardly extending flange leg 23 having laterally extending flange leg 24 opposing the flange leg 13 of the door casing. Medially transversely disposed as to this endless angle door frame 23, 24, is the transverse bar 25 in which are mounted the lock spindle 26 and the bolt throw spindle 27. The bolt throw spindle 27 has crank 28 carrying eccentric pin 29 in engagement with the bar 30 throwing the series of locking bolts 31 by actuation of the spindle 27, when these bolts have been released by spindle 26 as controlling the permutation lock mechanism in the lock box or housing 32.

Vertically extending as to the door frame 23, 24 is the stiffening member having the angle leg portions 33 and 34. The portion 33 extending toward the portion 35 of a similar or oppositely disposed angle stiffening member which has the outstanding leg portion 36. Angle leg portions 24, 34 serve as guides for the locking bolts. Between these angle stiffening members 33, 34, 35, 36, and mounted thereon is the lock box 32. The inner side of the door frame has the endless angle 37 adjacent the terminus of the flange 24 to form an endless seat for the door back 38 which is secured in position therein. Extending outward from the legs 24 on the hinge side of the door frame are the lugs 39 on the door frame extending through the flange 13 of the door casing to anchor the hinge side of the door in closed position in addition to the hinges.

Before securing the door back 38 against the seat 37, an insulation filling 40 of cement may be introduced to not only stiffen the structure but increase its fire resistance qualities. The inner back cover plate 38 op-

poses the door front or outer cover plate. Provision of chambers 41 in this cement materially lightens the structure by reducing the quantity of cement, while still retaining the advantages of insulation by these air chambers which additionally serve to facilitate the drying advantage of the cement to leave a filling which will not deleteriously attack the metal.

10 With the angle frames 1 and 4 and the intermediate housing 7 as well as the inner box in assembled relation, the cubical structure may be laid face downward with blanks introduced from the back so that with one pouring an entire filling of cement about the inner box may be effected, not only of the back portion or side but of the four lateral portions or sides. Air chambers 42 in the cement filler 43 about the sides 15 of the inner box each open into a common plane at the back of the cement 43 as do the chambers 44 in the back filling proper extending to the back 16 of the inner box. The blanks for producing these chambers 42, 44 may all be introduced and removed from the rear. As in the door, these chambers serve to materially lighten the weight of the safe while they aid in facilitating a thorough drying of the poured insulation filler 43. After the pouring of this filling, its setting, and the removal of the chamber producing blanks, the safe back 45 may be secured in position in abutting relation as to the brackets 9. The cabinet is shown as portable and provided with brackets 46 for the rollers 47.

35 In the production of a cabinet as shown herein wrought metal or steel may be adopted having great tensile strength so that with a minimum of weight a structure of great resistance against attack is produced.

40 What is claimed and it is desired to secure by Letters Patent is:

1. The combination with a pair of opposing endless angle safe frames, one of which frames is provided with threaded lugs and the other with brackets, of a safe housing member to space the frames, and bolts of less length than the housing member and engaging the lugs and brackets to mount the housing assembled as to the frames.

50 2. A sheet metal safe comprising a pair of endless wrought angle frames, each having an inwardly extending leg portion remote from the other to form the corners of the safe, an endless housing member spacing the angles by abutting said inwardly extending leg portions, opposing seat means within said angles, and bolts of less length than the housing member and coacting with the seat means to lock the frames and housing member assembled.

60 3. The combination with an endless wrought channel safe frame, an opposing endless wrought angle safe frame, and an endless sheet metal housing member spac-

ing said frames, of seat means within said frames, and bolts of less length than the housing member and coacting with the seat means to lock the frame and housing assembled.

4. A safe door comprising a pair of endless wrought interengaging angle frames, one within the other having a leg portion of one frame overlapping a leg portion of the other frame, and a cover plate for each side of the door, one plate coacting with each frame.

5. A sheet metal safe door characterized by an endless frame, a transverse reinforcing bar for the door frame, a bolt for the door, a bolt throw spindle and a lock spindle for the bolt, said spindles mounted in the reinforcing bar.

6. A sheet metal safe door characterized by an endless frame, a transverse reinforcing bar for the door frame, a bolt for the door, and a lock spindle for holding the bolt, said spindle mounted in the reinforcing bar.

7. A sheet metal safe door characterized by an endless door frame, a transverse reinforcing bar for the door frame, a bolt for the door, a bolt throw spindle for the bolt, said spindle mounted on the reinforcing bar.

8. A sheet metal door comprising an endless angle frame and a transverse flanged stiffening member therefor, a reinforcing bar for the door at an angle to the stiffening member, a bolt throw spindle and a lock spindle, each spindle mounted in the bar.

9. A sheet metal door comprising a frame, a pair of flanged stiffening members mounted upon the door frame for reinforcing the door frame, and a lock box mounted between and carried by said flanged members.

10. A sheet metal safe door characterized by a pair of interengaging endless angle frames, each having an inwardly extending leg portion, and a cover plate mounted upon each inwardly extending leg portion.

11. The combination with a door having an endless angle door frame, of an endless angle door casing, said frame and casing having openings therethrough, and a leaf hinge connecting said casing and frame and protruding in a common plane through said frame and casing openings, the leaf portions of which hinge oppositely extend in a common plane engaging respectively the casing and frame, said leaf portions having their sections which are pivotally connected with each other extending in a plane at right angles to their casing and frame engagement sections.

12. In a safe the combination with an endless angle frame having an inwardly extending leg portion, of an endless angle door casing having an outwardly extending leg portion seating against the inwardly extending leg portion of the frame, a pair of

other leg portions of said angles being in spaced parallel relation, and safe walls carried by said last mentioned leg portions.

13. A safe provided with an endless angle
5 back frame having an inwardly extending leg portion on the outer side thereof, a continuous housing engaging the other leg portion of said frame, a safe back, and seat forming bracket means extending within
10 the inwardly extending leg portion and against which means the back may abut there being securing means to hold said parts assembled.

14. A sheet metal door comprising an
15 endless angle door frame provided with a bolt guide, a transverse reinforcing bar for the frame, said bar provided with a bolt

guide, a locking bolt for the door coacting with said frame and bar guides, and a spindle for operating the bolt.

15. The combination with a door having an endless angle door frame provided with an opening through a leg portion thereof, of an endless angle door casing provided with an opening through a leg portion
25 thereof, and a leaf hinge connecting said casing and frame and having leaf portions thereof extending through said openings.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

CHARLES F. MEILINK.

Witnesses:

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GEO. E. KIRK.